

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 14, 1864.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

BY A LADY.

Our sky's o'erspread with gloomy clouds,
Our sun is hid;
The stars grow dim which 'twined
Our banners bright;
Our hearts are worn with bitter grief,
Our eyes with tears
Grow dim. Ah! bitterly we weep,
Yet no one hears.

To Thee, Great God, we lift our hearts,
To Thee we cry;
Thou wilt not turn away from us,
Nor scorn the sigh
Of many hearts bowed down with grief,
And pain and care;

Thou wilt not scorn our simple prayer,
Oh, Thou wilt hear!
Give thou us peace, Almighty God,
Oh! give us peace;

Bend low Thine ear and hear our prayer,
And grant release
From this dark cloud that shrouds our heart
In fear and gloom;
Stretch forth Thy mighty arm and stay
The threatening doom.

Here Thou, Oh, God, the mother's wail
For her first born,
Who now, in fancy, she beholds
Bleeding and torn,
Upon the bloody battle ground,
All reeking o'er
With blood of those whom they have loved
In days of yore.

Hear Thou, Oh, God, in mercy hear
The widow's moan,
The orphan's cry for bread. Do Thou
Avert the doom.
Father, none but Thine arm can release,
Put forth Thy mighty power, O, God!
And give us peace.

GARDEN LILIES.
BY JULIE LEONARD.

Stately and fair the lilies stand,
The loveliest flowers in the land;
Woven round the moon's pale beam,
Like cups of silver—when they gleam;
Holding within each goblet rare,
A sceptre of sunshine imprisoned there.

And every night the crystal dew
Like liquid diamonds flash in view.
While the clinging leaves about the stem,
Seem proud of their beautiful gem.

Oh, lovely lily, like stately maid,
Thou standest in the garden shade!
Through the soft shadow of summer night,
See thee shine with the moon's own light.

Lily, fair lily, witching spell
Lur'd thee from the orb thou lov'd'st so well,
And in thy silvery glow we see
That lost home's lustre shine in thee.

We Sing to Those We Love.
Take the bright shell
From its home by the sea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea;
So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the end of the earth.

If you take the bright shell,
Though you break it in two,
The remnant will sing you
The sea-song anew;
So the chords of the heart
Will respond to love's strain,
Though distance or malice
Have rent it in twain.

Things Requisite.
Have a tear for the wretched; a smile for the glad;
For the worthy, applause; an excuse for the bad;
Some help for the needy; some help for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness
flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her play at thy feet;
Have respect for the aged; and pleasantly greet
The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee;
Have a covering to spare, if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow; a calm in thy joy;
Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;
And oh! above all things on this side of the sod,
Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with
thy God.

The devoted love of a mother to a way-
ward child is the finest and noblest in the
world.

If you want to control a hungry man, use
him as you would a horse, put a bit in his
mouth.

The man who popped the question by
"starlight" got his sweetheart's consent in
a "twinkling."

Gloverson, the Mormon—A Romance.

BY ARTEMAS WARD.

CHAPTER I.

THE MORMONS' DEPARTURE.

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with a mule train, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives. His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a mule train for goods; but although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived. The high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits. The Mormon stood sadly among his weeping wives. Dearest ones, he said, I am singularly sad at heart this morning, but do not let this distress you. The journey is a perilous one, but—pshaw! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear?

Besides I know that every night, as I lay down on the broad starlight prairie, your bright faces will come to me in my dreams, and make my slumbers sweet and gentle.

You, Emily, with your mild blue eyes, and you, Henrietta, with your splendid black hair, and you, Nelly, with your hair so brightly, beautifully golden, and you, Molly, with your cheeks so downy, and you, Betsey, with your wine-red lips—far more delicious, though, than any wine I ever tasted—and you, Maria, with your winsome voice, and you, Susan, with your—

with your—that is to say, Susan, with your—and the other thirteen of you, each so good and beautiful, will come to me in sweet dreams, will you not, Dearests?

Our own, they lovingly chimed, we will. And so farewell! cried Reginald. Come to my arms, my own! he said, that is, as many of you as can do it conveniently at once, for I must away.

He folded several of them to his throbbing breast, and drove sadly away. But he had not gone far when the trace of the old hind mule became untraced. Dismounting he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he had fairly commenced the task, the mule, a singularly refractory animal, snorted wildly and kicked Reginald frightfully in the stomach. He arose with difficulty and tottered feebly toward his mother's house, which was near by, falling dead in her yard, with the remark: "Dear mother, I've come home to die!"

So I see, she said, but where's the mule? Alas! Reginald Gloverson could give no answer. In vain the heart-stricken mother threw herself upon his inanimate form, crying, Oh my son—my son! only say where the mules is, and then you may die if you want to! In vain—in vain!

Reginald had passed on.

CHAPTER II.

FUNERAL TRAPPINGS.

The mules were never found. Reginald's heart-broken mother took the body home for her unfortunate son's widow. But before her arrival she discreetly sent a boy to bust the news gently to the afflicted wives, which he did by informing them in a horse whisper that the 'old man had gone in.'

The wives felt very badly indeed. He was devoted to me, sobbed Emily. And to me, said Maria.

Yes, said Emily, he thought considerably of you, but not so much as he did of me. I say he did!

And I say he didn't! He did!

Don't look at me with your squint eyes! Don't shake your red head at me! Sisters! said the black-haired Henrietta, cease this unbecomingly wrangling. I, as Reginald's first wife, shall strew flowers on his grave.

No, you won't, said Susan; I, as his last wife, shall strew flowers on his grave. It is my business to strew!

You shant, so there! said Henrietta. 'You bet I will!' said Susan with a tear-suffused cheek.

Well, as for me, said the practical Betsey, I ain't on the strew, much, but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession!

Not if I've ever been introduced to myself, you won't, said the golden-haired Nelly; that's my position. You bet your bonnet strings it is!

Children, said Reginald's mother, you must do some crying, you know, on the day of the funeral; and how many pocket handkerchiefs will it take to go round? Betsey, you and Nelly ought to make one do between you.

I'll tear her eyes out if she perpetrates a sob on my handkerchief! said Nelly.

Dear daughters-in-law, said Reginald's mother, how unseemly is this anger! Mules is five hundred dollars a span, and every identical mule my poor boy had has been grabbed up by the red man. I knew when my Reginald staggered into the door yard that he was on the die, but if I'd only think that he had about them mules ere his gentle spirit took flight, it would have been four thousand dollars in my pockets and no mistake.

Excuse those real tears, but you've never felt a parent's real feeling.

It's an oversight," sobbed Maria. Don't blame us.

CHAPTER III.

DUST TO DUST.

The funeral passed off in a very pleasant manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion. By a happy thought of Reginald's mother, the wives walked to the grave twenty abreast, which rendered that part of the ceremony thoroughly impartial.

That night the twenty wives, with heavy hearts sought their twenty respective couches. But no Reginald occupied those twenty respective couches—Reginald would nevermore linger all night in blissful repose in those twenty respective couches—Reginald's head would never more press the twenty respective couches—never, nevermore!

In another house not many leagues from the House of Mourning, a gray-haired woman was weeping passionately. He died, she cried, "without signifying in any respect, where them mules went to!"

CHAPTER IV.

MARRIED AGAIN.

Two years are supposed to have elapsed between the third and fourth chapters of this original American romance.

A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun was preparing to set among a select apartment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—for though that matter the sun has a right to set where it wants to, and so I may add, has a head—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

The door was opened by Mrs. Susan Gloverson.

Is this the house of the widow Gloverson? the Mormon asked.

It is, said Susan.

And how many is there of she? inquired the Mormon.

There is about twenty of her, including me, courteously returned the fair Susan. Can I see her?

You can.

Madam, he softly said, addressing the twenty disconsolate widows. I have seen part of you before. And although I have already twenty-five wives, whom I respect and tenderly care for, I would say that I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee! Be mine—be mine! he enthusiastically cried, and we will show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble lines, only a good deal more so—

"Twenty-one souls with a single thought, Twenty-one hearts that beats as one!"

They were united, they were!

Gentle reader, does not the moral of this romance show that—loses it not, in fact, show that however many there may be of a young widow woman, or rather does it not show that what ever number of persons one woman may consist of—well, never mind what it shows. Only this writing Mormon romance is confusing to the intellect. You try it and see.

THE FOURTH.—If the patriotism of the citizens of Steubenville, was judged by their public observance of Independence Day, it would be found sadly wanting. With the exception of a general suspension of business, there was nothing to indicate that the anniversary of our natal day was being observed. In better and happier times our people everywhere hailed this day with loud acclamations of joy and gladness. It was ushered in with the loud peal of bells, the thunders of artillery, and celebrated with speeches, toasts, &c., in almost every city, village and hamlet in the country. But we have sadly degenerated. Its glorious memories and proud associations, serve not now to awaken in the hearts of the people a proper appreciation of the memory of the man who wrung from the grasp of an English tyrant, the liberties transmitted to us, their descendants, but which, through our own madness, and folly, we now hold by the slightest tenure. Indeed, it would almost seem that to secure them to us permanently, the battles of freedom will have to be fought over again.

With a bloody and devastating civil war desolating our once fair land, and carrying sadness, sorrow and mourning to almost every hearthstone, there exists but little disposition among the people for mirth, gladness, and rejoicing over the approach of the day once hailed with all the warmth and enthusiasm of a grateful nation. Indeed its annual return is calculated at this time to bring with it more of sadness than joy—regrets for the 'might have beens'—sorrow for the calamities of to-day.

Let us hope that the next return of the anniversary of Independence Day, may be celebrated as in days gone by, by a united and happy people; rejoicing in the blessings of a restored Union, a preserved Constitution and a redeemed country bounding to prosperity under the impulses of returning peace.—Steubenville [O.] Courier.

General Lee Before His Men.

A correspondent of the South Carolinian wrote from Kershew's brigade a few days before the commencement of the late movements. The occasion was a reviewing visit to Longstreet's corps:

About 1 o'clock the arrival of General Lee was announced by strains of music and a salute from the artillery. As he rode up to the colors, and the men caught sight of his well known figure, a wild and prolonged cheer, fraught with a feeling that thrilled all hearts, rang along the line and rose to the heavens. Hats were thrown high, and many persons became almost frantic with emotion. Gen. Longstreet shared fully in the excitement, and waved his hat in the most excited manner. It was then a fine sight to see Gen. Lee ride forward, and, uncovering his nobly modeled and venerable head, acknowledged, with consummate grace and dignity, the greeting. He looked stouter and manlier, and no older, than when we parted with him last fall. One heard on all sides such expressions as, "What a glorious figure!" "What a noble face and head!" "Our destiny is in his hand!" "He is the best and greatest man on this continent!" He was accompanied by his son, Brig. Gen. William F. Lee, soon I hear, to be made a Major General. Before the cheering ceased, an old lady, with a kind motherly face, passing a party of soldiers bowed to them repeatedly, exclaiming, with an emotion that thrilled all who heard her. "I bow to you soldiers!"

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN AND NO COFFEE.—Our Republican managers in 1860 got many voters for 'anti-slavery.' We must now all learn to be anti-shirt. If anti-slavery ideas prevail much longer, we will be restored to primitive liberty—that is, running naked and eating dirt. Hurrah for Lincoln, without coffee or sugar.

Bean Hackett in the Rural Districts.

To the Editor of the Chicago Post:

You will pardon me for dating my letter at no place in particular, as that is where I happen to be at the time of writing it. I presume you care nothing about the date; it is of little consequence. For my own part, I don't care a fig about dates, but I am especially fond of prunes.

I left Chicago soon after the trees commenced leaving. I make a practice of going into the country every summer about the time musketoes begin to get ripe, but I had made up my mind to remain at home this season, and should have done so, if the city had not become too hot for me. When I speak of the city, I do not allude exclusively to the temperature of the atmosphere; another sort of fear had something to do with the affair. I did not anticipate bodily injury from any particular quarter, for there were not many quarters in Chicago when I left, but to speak plainly, I felt a little alarmed lest the whole city should come down on me. It was no uncommon thing for me to meet brickbats coming around street corners, when I least expected them; and whether I expected them or not, they were always unwelcome visitors. On one or two occasions I was mistaken for an editor, and the perilous adventures that succeeded the mistake, challenge description. You will bear in mind that I don't care how much my descriptive powers are challenged, but I don't want to be challenged myself.

Every time I went upon the streets with a piece of white paper and a pencil in my hands, it commenced hailing brickbats, and whenever I went out with a pair of black pantaloons I could smell powder.

The town became too hot for me entirely. I am no coward; when I meet a brave man I always treat him well, and never offend him; but if I meet a coward, I don't care what I say to him. I can appreciate bravery if anybody can.

My departure from your beautiful city, (I call it beautiful because I have a friend in it who has a corner lot to sell and expects this letter to be read by a man in Vermont who wants to purchase) was accelerated by a dream which came to me one night when I was asleep. I had an awful dream. Unlike Byron's, it was all a dream, and more too. I dreamed—that is I think I dreamed; I was so frightened that I will not be positive about the beginning—that the city was depopulated. One third of the inhabitants were in arrest on charges of libel, one third for assault and battery and gambling, and the other third had given their bail, and run away to keep from paying. I alone escaped. Methought I sat upon the highest pinnacle of the courthouse, and gazed with sublime contempt upon all inanimate things below. I was congratulating myself upon my escape from demoralization, and meditating whether I should still live a virtuous life and be happy, or share the fate of my fellow-men, when an Ethiopian minstrel hit me in the face with a silver cup and blinded me. When I recovered it was growing dark, and I saw a caravan approaching from afar off, and the people bore banners, on which were inscribed "Woodlawn," and they uttered loud imprecations against me, and I thought my time had come, but it had not. It was some other man's time. The darkness increased, and became so intense that it was almost suffocating. And I saw a balloon ascending to the clouds, with a red-haired man in it, and the red-haired man fell out and shot through the air like a comet. I saw his red hair approaching me, and told him he couldn't come it, but he did. He struck me violently, knocked me from my pinnacle, and I awoke. Then it occurred to me that I was right, and I rushed out of my house to meet another brickbat—the same one that I had met three times before.

On this hint I left the city. I am pleasantly located, the scenery around me being surpassingly beautiful, and devoid of brickbats. The crops bid fair to be exceedingly fine. If we don't have some rain soon, they will be finer than they ever were before in the world. In those districts where birds are numerous, corn comes up as soon as it is planted. A great many farmers have not planted much grain this season, and the products of their farms will be very small potatoes. When the mania for erecting new buildings shall have disappeared from Chicago, and brickbats become less numerous than they are now; when Long John shall have restored peace and quietude, and arrests are no longer a necessity, or—"when this cruel war is over," I may return. Until then, I am, tranquilly,

BEAN HACKETT.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S STORY OF SWAPPING HORSES.—When Mr. Lincoln was informed of his renomination for President, he frankly declared that he was not the best man for the office, but he added that he supposed the Convention thought it was no time to swap horses when crossing a stream. The Buffalo (New York) Courier tells the whole story, which Mr. Lincoln only alludes to:

"A Dutchman undertakes to swim a mare and colt across a stream, and not being a swimmer himself, he takes hold of the colt's tail, and the trio start to make the passage. The colt weak and immature begins to show signs of giving out about the time the middle of the stream is reached, and men on the opposite bank cried out to the Dutchman to seize the mare's tail and relieve the colt, or he will be lost. Looking anxiously about him, and seeing the mare's tail beyond his reach, he tightened his grasp on the colt's caudal extremity, and replies to his interested neighbors, that 'this is no place to swap horses.' The result, of course, is that Dutchman and colt sink to what the novelists term 'a watery grave.'"

"We are left to infer that the colt represents the almost exhausted Government, and the President the drowning Dutchman. It is not strange that his renomination should have called this story to mind. 'The question for the people is, whether there is not some way to save the colt.'"

We are gratified to announce that the present Congress have done one good act.—They have adjourned sine die. That is one blessing, for which let all patriots be duly grateful.—Lou. Dem.

From the Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

The War Must Go On.

The war must go on, is the cry of office-holders, shoddy contractors and miscegen philanthropists. The war must go on—for what? It has been in progress over three years, and nobody has been making money out of it. The Union is farther from being restored than when the conflict was commenced—taxation has devoured the substance of the people and threatens a heavy increase—nearly two millions and a half of men have been taken from happy homes, from peaceful firesides, from the fields of industry—the nation is staggering under an existing and rapidly accumulating debt that will oppress future generations to the earth—the precious birthright of liberty has been taken away from American citizens—the terrors of unlimited conscription bring fear and trembling to millions of hearthstones—more than a million of brave men have been slain or sent hobbling over the country, cripples for life—thousands of widows made desolate—thousands of fatherless children turned out upon the cold charities of a heartless world—thousands of houses turned into hovels of mourning—thousands of aged parents sent down in sorrow to their graves—vice and immorality pervading the land—hope departing from the people and despair encompassing them about. The war must go on, notwithstanding these and numberless other resulting evils—and for what?

To satisfy the political ambition of a few men in power, and to pay tribute to those who are growing rich out of the miseries of the people and the destruction of the country—men who care naught for you and I, further than we can aid them in their inhuman crusade.

Lincoln is announced as the champion of an unlimited prosecution of the war, in view of which it is well for people to canvass these subjects—to look at the miseries as well as the so-called glories of this unnatural contest—to consider whether the quiet Aspects of Peace, of Brotherly Love, of National Prosperity, of Domestic Happiness, are not better for this people than the glittering generalities of devastating war.

Lincoln is supported by a countless multitude of office-holders and by the ambitious and designing men of his party. Let all men who are unbought by bribes of office, who are uninfluenced by the blandishments of power and undismayed by the threats of heartless tyranny, join as a band of brothers to work his overthrow. Let us print peace upon our lintels, emblazon it upon our banners and proclaim it from our house-tops.—Let us do this in the name of Union, of Constitutional Liberty, of National Prosperity, and appealing to God to aid us in our righteous purposes our leader, whoever he may be, the instrumentally employed in leading this people out of the wilderness of despair into a land of prosperity and happiness.

RATHER SEVERE ON LINCOLN.—The editor of the Lacrosse (Wisconsin) Democrat is not, we conclude, a great admirer of Old Abe. In a late article he says:

ONE TERM.—The Lincoln papers say that Lincoln should have two terms in office.—In the language of Henry Ward Beecher, we ask if this is not "damned hot?" Two terms? It is against nature. Egypt had but one term of lice, frogs, snakes [synonymy with Abe's office holders], filth, famine and plagues for all her wickedness. Spain had but one term of really noted robbers. Heaven had but one term of revolt, and that was settled by forcible secession! Dogs have but one term of hydrophobia, horses have but one term of blind staggers; children have but one term of measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, mumps, and such diseases. This being the case, may Almighty God forbid that we are to have two terms of the rottenest, most stinging, pain-working small-pox ever conceived by fiends or mortals, in the shape of two terms of Abe Lincoln's administration.

THE REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.—Our information from Georgia is to effect that the efforts of the rebel sharpshooters to pick off our officers is fearfully successful, much more so indeed, than ever before. Most of them use a recently imported Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to anything in use by our forces. It is understood that the rebels pay as much as \$1,500 a piece for these guns. We do not know the kind of money used, but suppose gold or sterling exchange, as Jonny Bull, from whom they are purchased, would probably insist on good money. One of those guns was captured on the side Resaca some time since in this war: A sharpshooter (rebel) climbed into a tree, and tied a handkerchief round his waist to prevent his falling in case he should be wounded. The rebel was not more than comfortably fixed before a Federal sharpshooter fired a shot through his neck and instantly killed him. He hung in the tree until our lines extended to the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Major Norton, Col. Wiles, Capt. Sheridan and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—Chattanooga Gazette, June 7.

W. C. Gould, of The Hocking Sentinel, says:

Our youngest brother, who has been in every fight with the Army of the Potomac since the seven day's fight before Richmond under McClellan [except Gettysburg], was captured the first day's fight in the Wilderness under Gen. Grant, and is in prison at Gordonsville, Va., from which place he writes home: "I have plenty to eat and am well treated, don't trouble yourself about me! So it would seem the rebels have learned to treat our prisoners well, or the stories of their cruelty, etc., were sensation tins got up for the purpose of 'firing the northern heart.'"

It is stated that Secretary Welles recently made the startling discovery that Noah's Ark was a doubler. Possible this explains his fondness for that style of gunboat.

Manly spirit, as it is generally called, is often little less than the froth and foam of hard-mouthed insolence.

How an Indian Finds his way through the Woods.

H. D. Thoreau, in the account of his excursion through the woods of Maine, tells the following of his Indian guide, Polio:

"I asked him how he guided himself in the woods. 'O,' said he, 'I can tell you many ways.' When I pressed him further he answered: 'Sometimes I look at the side of a hill, and he glanced toward a high hill or mountain on the eastern shore; great difference between the north and south. So trees—the large limbs bend toward south. Sometimes I look at the rocks.' I asked what he saw on the rocks, but he did not describe anything in particular, answering vaguely, in a mysterious or drawing tone, 'Bare rocks on lake shore—great difference between N. S. E. W. side—can tell what the sun has shone on.' 'Suppose,' said I, 'that I should take you in a dark night right up here into the middle of the woods, a hundred miles, set you down, and turn you around quickly twenty times could you steer straight to Old Town?' 'O, yes,' said he; 'have done pretty much the same thing. I will tell you. Some years ago I met an old white hunter at Millinocket; very good hunter, he said he could go anywhere in the woods. He wanted to hunt with me that day, so we start. We chase a moose all the forenoon, round and round, till middle of afternoon, when we kill him. Then I said to him, now you straight to camp. Don't go round and round where we've been, but go straight. He said I can't do that; I don't know where I am. Where you think camp? I asked. He pointed so. Then I laugh at him. I take the lead and go right off the other way, cross our tracks many times, straight camp. 'How do you do that?' asked I. 'O, I can't tell you,' he replied. 'Great difference between me and white man.'"

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune (Loyal) says:

"A Chicago Copperhead, John O'Connell, tried for writing a Copperhead letter to a private in Rosecrans' army was found guilty of an attempt to create disaffection in the mind of a United States soldier, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and sentenced to be hung. The President has commuted the sentence to five years hard labor at Columbus."

In the same dispatch we find the following:

"Major A. Downing, 1st N. Y. mounted Rifles, tried for accepting horses unsound, and unfit for service, with which he knew had been rejected by an Inspection Board the day before, has been cashiered."

One man is sentenced to be hung or imprisoned in the Penitentiary for writing a letter to his son; another is dismissed the service for robbing the Government. Lincoln clemency.

Of course the above rules are made the order of the day. A myn who sends a Copperhead alias, Democratic letter to his son is to be hung. The man who robs the Government of millions is only placed upon the retired list as it were to become a gentleman of ease for the remainder of his days.—Hamilton True Telegraph.

An exchange thinks Satan will have to enlarge his dominions if he accommodated all the tascals of the Abolition party. He does not intend to do it; they would steal and cheat him out of his dominions.—Lou. Democrat.

General Rosecrans has taken measures to put down guerrillas in Missouri; by organizing the militia without respect to party for that purpose.

The Boston Courier is publishing some readable letters under the head of 'A ride to Hoosac Mountain. The writer says among other good things:

As we sat in the bar-room of the tavern after dinner, we heard from an old farmer a suggestion worthy of note. 'There ain't but one way,' said he, 'to get a hole through this here mountain, and that is to bury a nigger in it somewhere, and then Governor Andrew will set all Massachusetts to dig him out.'

Profound silence in a public assemblage has been thus neatly described:

"One might have heard the stealing of a pocket handkerchief."

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT TO A WIFE.—The following neat and beautiful reply was made by the late Daniel O'Connell, in response to a toast given in compliment to his wife, who was the object of his long and affectionate attachment. It was given at a political meeting. The English language could furnish nothing more touchingly graceful and tender:

"There are some topics of so sacred and sweet a nature, that they may be comprehended by those who are happy, but they cannot be possibly described

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MAYSVILLE, JULY 14 1864

Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at \$290.

The 'loyal' colored people of Baltimore have presented the President with a Bible.

The total number of department clerks at Washington is about 3000.

Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been severely bitten by them that are not expected to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

The New York Herald says the only reason Governor Tod was nominated for Secretary was that he told a better story than any other man in Ohio.

The Abolition organ in Louisville threatens the Louisville Journal with suppression.

The stockholders of the Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association have unanimously decided to hold no fair this year on the grounds of the Association, near Danville.

In 1766 207,600 pounds of powder, which was stored in the church of St. Nazaire, in Brescia, Italy, was fired by a stroke of lightning, and the explosion reduced about one-sixth of the city to ruins, and killed about three thousand of the inhabitants.

GUERRILLAS NEAR NEWBURG.—We are informed that a band of guerrillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg Friday. They went down to the river and watered their horses and then proceeded to a house below where the took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily, and the border should be put in a state of defense.

Louisville Democrat.

REBEL PRISONERS.—The Journal says the total number of rebel prisoners transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river, as entered on the books in Captain Jones's office during the month of June, is two thousand one hundred and fifty-one—fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and nineteen common lawed officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fort Monroe.

The following is a table of the armaments of the respective vessels:

ARMAMENT OF THE ALABAMA.			
No.	Class.	Weight of Shell, lbs.	Weight of Shot, lbs.
8	32-pounders, each	26	32
1	100 pounder rifle	100	99 1/2
1	68-pounder	51 1/2	67
1	24-pounder rifle	20	24

11 guns Total weight 379 1/2 446 1/2
Weight of broadside metal [seven guns], shell, 275 1/2 lbs., shot 318 1/2.

ARMAMENT OF THE KEARSAGE.			
No.	Class.	Weight of Shell, lbs.	Weight of Shot, lbs.
2	11-inch, each	136	150
4	32 pounders, 57 cwt each	26	32
1	20-pounder rifle	18 1/2	none.
1	24-pounder howitzer	20	none.

8 guns Total weight 314 1/2 428
Weight of broadside metal [six guns], 365 lbs., shot 364.

Shell, lbs.	Shot lbs.
Kearsage's broadside 362	364
Alabama's broadside 275 1/2	318 1/2

Deduct from Kearsage's for howitzer. 20 86 1/2 45 1/2
66 1/2 45 1/2

Among the rebel prisoners now at the White House, says the Washington Star, brought in on the 16th, are two females, one a sergeant in a cavalry company, and the other a lieutenant, who wore both in uniform [male attire]. The latter is said to be a remarkable fine woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving us not a little trouble.

Colonel Wolford is, we understand in Washington City. He is paroled, but confined to the city limits. The supposed charge is, that by his speeches he discouraged enlistments in the army. We heard no intimation as to what is intended to be done with him.

Kentucky farmers are in Indiana in search of laborers to till their tobacco crops. Extravagant wages are offered.

The President and Secretary of State are being urged to demand of the English Government the rendition of Captain Semmes.

There is considerable interest manifested in Washington as to the future movements of Secretary Fessenden.

Virginia sixes still sell in the New York market at 52 cents on the dollar, and North Carolina sixes at 59 cents. According to the doctrine of the dominant party, these States have ceased to be, and their bonds are an obligation on nobody. All the debt owed by these rebel States are canceled. Capitalist, however, seem to act on a different theory. They still give half as much for a rebel State's promise to pay as they give for a United State's promise to pay.

For the Bulletin.
East Maysville Affairs—Scenes of Violence—The Remedy.

Mr. Editor:—It is well known that for some time past, East Maysville has been the theatre of habitual rowdism, and that scarcely a night passes that the peace and quiet of the place is not disturbed by persons from abroad who visit the houses of ill-fame which are suffered to exist there. At all hours of the night, these revellers may be heard making all things hideous by the turbulence of their conduct, and the danger which ensues to peaceful persons and their property. It is natural to ask why these things are tolerated.

It is the duty of the Board of Trustees, who are the guardians of the peace and morals of the town, to put an instant stop to these disturbances, first by the employment of an efficient police, and then by the removal of the attractive nuisances which are the stimulating cause of all the violence and wrong. God knows, they collect taxes enough in the place, to pay ten times over for a strong police force, sufficient to keep perfect quiet at all times, and the money had better infallibly be expended in protecting the peace and property of the citizens, than to be appropriated as some of it has been lately for partial and local improvements. The citizens of East Maysville, it is well known, have for several years paid higher taxes than are paid in old Maysville, as grievous and burdensome as the taxes have been in that place, and yet in more than half the town not one dollar has been expended in the way of improvements for several years. Even the gutters, which are so necessary for the drainage and proper health of the place, in some parts of the town have not been cleaned for years.

It is the duty of the Trustees, in the preservation of good order, and the conservatism of the public peace, to take steps to abate the moral nuisances which exist right under their noses, and for a failure to do so, the Corporation is liable to indictment. They should see that their Marshal does his duty, by arresting the owners of houses, who rent them for purposes of prostitution, and the keepers of such houses, and take them before some Judge of Police, or Justice of the Peace, who will hold them to bail to appear before the Circuit Court, to answer indictments for the offences of which they are guilty. If the Marshal alone is not competent to make the arrests, then the Board of Trustees are bound to provide him proper assistants for this purpose, as well as to prevent the scenes of outrage and violence which are constantly occurring within their jurisdiction. If the Board of Trustees will give their attention to these grievances, of which the citizens have just right to complain, they can speedily restore quiet and security to the place. A CITIZEN.

Sketch of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama

Captain Raphael Semmes, of the rebel navy, was originally an officer of the United States navy. He was born in Maryland, and a citizen of that State was, on April 1, 1828, appointed a midshipman of the United States navy. He was first attached to the sloop-of-war Lexington, eighteen guns, which in 1827 was ordered to the Mediterranean squadron. He was afterward attached to the sloop Erie 18 guns, on the West Indian squadron. In 1830 he served on the steamer Porpoise, belonging to the last named squadron, and next year went to the Naval School at Norfolk for examination. He passed on the 28th of April 1832, and was allowed leave of absence. He was during 1832 appointed an assistant in charge of the chronometers, &c. During 1835 he was appointed Acting Master of the frigate Constellation, 36 guns, flagship of Commodore Dallas, on the West Indian squadron, occupying this position about two years. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was promoted Lieutenant, and during 1838 was sent to the Navy Yard at Norfolk to serve on the receiving ship, staying there until 1840, when he was attached to the brig Consort, engaged on the surveying service along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. He was next placed on shore duty at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and in 1843 commanded the steamer Polaris, engaged in the survey of Tampa Bay, and was attached to her until April 1845. He was next ordered to the brig Porpoise, ten guns, acting with the Home squadron.

The Mexican war now broke out, and he was transferred to Commodore Donor's flag ship frigate Haritan, 44 guns, belong to the Home squadron, and returned home in December 1847. He was now ordered to command the Electric, a two-gun storeship belonging to the same squadron, and left home in June 1848, when he was appointed Inspector, &c. at Pensacola. After leaving this position he went on a short cruise, from which he returned in April 1849. He remained unemployed for seven years. On the 14th of September 1855, he was promoted commander, and during 1856 he was appointed Lighthouse Inspector at Mobile, Alabama. During 1858 he became Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, which position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion.

On the 26th of March 1861, he joined the rebel service, and was made commander of the rebel war steamer, and privateer Sumpter. With this vessel he operated successfully until driven into the port of Gibraltar, when the vessel was sold to a neutral. He was next made a Captain of the rebel navy, being appointed as a citizen of Alabama, with commission dating from July 15 1862. He was then ordered to the command of the steamer Alabama or '290' with which he operated against the commerce of the Northern States.

Semmes, in the Alabama, has inflicted upon the commerce of the United States a series of losses by which we have lost about one hundred vessels, valued, with their cargoes at about \$20,000,000.

Britannia and Jannet Ware!
A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

deed 17 R. ALBERT'S 23 street.

Out of every hundred suicides in Europe about twenty are women.

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:
In a recent letter, I stated that there would be a general concentration of the forces of the Federals and Confederates in the neighborhood of Richmond, and that there the great final battle of the war would be fought. I speak knowingly when I say that all our available forces are being brought from Louisiana and Mississippi to reinforce General Grant. All Sherman's army would be ordered to the James River where it relieved of present position. The war is to be ended on Virginia soil.

It is conceded by Mr. Lincoln himself that Richmond will not be taken this year, and he says we must have another year's sharp war before this rebellion can be put down. With three or four hundred thousand more men, he is sure the South can be conquered in another year. We have had that sort of talk from the commencement; and are farther off to-day from conquering a peace by force of arms, than when the battle of Bull Run was fought. Mr. Lincoln says, too many precious lives have been sacrificed to permit the war to end unsuccessfully. That is like the player at the gambling table, who had lost the most of his fortune, and was determined to risk the balance, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. Mr. Lincoln, having brought the country to the verge of ruin, is determined not to re-electing himself to the Presidency, and putting the negroes on an equality with the whites. More men by the hundreds of thousands, and more money by the thousands of millions, are demanded for the purpose of being squandered in the accomplishment of an impossibility. The South cannot be conquered, and the sooner the people of the North make up their minds to that the better for themselves and children. What the armies we have already raised have failed to accomplish, it is criminal folly to suppose can be accomplished by any that may be raised hereafter.

The Army of Potomac is not what it was when it crossed the Rapidan in May, either in spirit or in numbers. One fact is significant. The Surgeon General has communicated to the corps commanders that great numbers of the soldiers mutilate themselves for the purpose of getting out of the service. The Russian Campaign, Surgeon General Damas communicated a similar fact to Napoleon about his troops. Napoleon enjoined him not to make the fact public, as his publication would injure more than the loss of a battle. This circumstance shows that the spirit of the army is failing it—that its enthusiasm has died out, and that the troops are tired of the war. The disasters that have attended the army since it crossed the Rapidan, and the unhealthy location of the army, and the apparent hopelessness of taking Richmond, deprive the army of much of its efficiency.

Nor have the late raids by our troops been calculated to inspire the army. Sheridan's was disastrous; Hunter's was more so, and Wilson's worse, if any thing, than either. Wilson and Kautz together lost nearly all their command, nearly eight thousand. Some of the missing may yet find their way back to camp. The defeat was a bad one; and the object of the expedition was in its main feature, a failure. The Danville road was cut; nor were the other roads, reported to have been destroyed, as much injured as has been represented. Exaggerated stories of damages done must be gotten up and circulated to relieve the disaster of its bitterness. The Killpatrick raid is a fair sample of the whole. It is reported we brought in (as some of the points of the Kautz expedition) some three hundred negroes; That can hardly be possible, since it was with the greatest difficulty our troops could themselves escape, having to cut their way through the rebel lines. But if true, what a dear exchange! We admit a loss of at least one thousand killed. These were white men; and we got for them three hundred negroes. We may be destroying slavery in that way, but what of the white race? Besides the men, Wilson and Kautz lost seventeen cannon and caissons, two hundred ambulance wagons, about one thousand horses, &c. I am inclined to think the cause of the disaster was the want of discipline among the men, who left the ranks and roamed about, plundering private houses, raping women, and driving off negroes. I venture to say that nothing in the history of the war (not excepting Sherman's raid into Mississippi) will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

No one seems to know much about the raid into Northern Maryland. This much may be set down as certain: the raiders are none other than the troops who, under Early, whipped Hunter so badly. So soon as they had driven Hunter across the Greenbrier, they put immediately for Martinsburg and Winchester. At the former place two large trains of ammunition and immense stores were captured, two whole amounting to near two millions of dollars in value, all of which was immediately put in wagons and sent to Staunton. The presumption is they came for no other object than to get Government stores, horses, goods, and other army plunder. Like all other raids, this one will have no effect on the final result. It will scare, harass and injure private property, and that is about all any raid has yet done, except great loss to the parties making them. Such, at least, has been the experience on our side.

Many here think this raid of Early is a reconnaissance in force, the avant courier of a heavy force about to pounce on this city. I do not think so. The time has not arrived for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, is working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arranging his final programme, which he hopes will be successful. Should Grant fail, Lee will then feel himself at liberty to move on Washington; but not before. Such is the intelligence received here. Before Grant shall have made his final move, Early will have rejoined Lee, to await the result of Grant's demonstrations.

Nothing has been heard from Sherman since the bulletin issued by Stanton July 3, which stated that Sherman was in possession of Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. As nothing has since been received confirming this dispatch, the general impression is, that there was no truth in it. It is needless to say that much solicitude is felt for Sherman and his command. The report that Johnston had transferred a portion of his army to Richmond is not credited here in army circles. The object of Johnston is evidently to weaken Sherman as much as possible before he shall reach the Chatahoochee river, so that in case the Federals shall be defeated there, few of them can escape death or capture. Secretary Stanton is entirely satisfied Sherman is in good position and condition, and that he will certainly capture Atlanta. Mr. Lincoln also shares in these views of his War Secretary.

The destruction of the Alabama has caused much rejoicing. It is about the only decisive victory we have achieved this year. And singular as it may seem, it is not considered so much a victory over the rebels as over the British flag. It is generally treated as a victory over Jonny Bull, since the vessel was fitted out in a British port and was manned by English sailors and gunners.

It is not expected that Mr. Fessenden will change the course marked out by Mr. Chase. Indeed he cannot do it if he would, without producing a general convulsion. So he says. He will issue more greenbacks. He will expand instead of contracting them. One thousand million of dollars were appropriated by this congress at its late session. That cannot be raised by loans. The Treasury will have to rely mainly on its paper issues. The depreciation must continue, unless we get some decisive victories, which will give assurance that the rebellion can be put down some day in the distant future. Such victories are hardly to be looked for at present, at least, and the future is too misty to see far into it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 11

The news from Washington is exciting. The Star says the skirmishing on the Rockville road that commenced at an early hour this forenoon was continued by the advance of the Rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennyson; there their progress on that road stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of their skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock on and around the Seventh street Turnpike, near Claggett's farm.

It is reported to-day that the Rebels burned the residence of F. P. Blair. There were 800 infantry only in force encamped at Rockville last night. Refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edwards Ferry report their crossing at North Point yesterday and to-day in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and others 20,000.

Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the River Road. Up to noon to-day, the Star says the numbers and purposes of the Rebel invading forces are confusingly conflicting.

We give, elsewhere, the opinion entertained by many, that the Rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. For contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability—one that has, on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia. The information received from this quarter, is as follows:

The Rebel army of invasion down the valley is 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under the command of Early, Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland.

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday last with additional forces to join the Rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt to capture Washington by surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton. Mosby has 2,400 men in his command, and expects to have his forces increased. In the fight at Aldie, Mosby captured 81 cavalrymen, killed 20, captured a Major and a 12 pound cannon. Kincheloe's command, one company, was operating near Fairfax C. H., and near Occoquan.

Later.

Up to quarter past two o'clock the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's Branch Postoffice continued to be about the same as during the morning.

There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight this morning between Lowell and the Rebel cavalry.

New York, July 10

On Sunday afternoon the steamer Electric Spark, on a voyage from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant about 15 miles to the northward, and making for the Electric Spark, which she gained on rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag which she kept flying until within 1,200 yards of the steamer when the Rebels were substituted, and a shot fired astern of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across the bow; the steamer not coming to immediately, a shell was fired, which, after striking in the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midship.

The steamer then hove to, and was immediately boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her, and ordered the captain on board the privateer, with his papers. His personal property was not destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails, contained in 65 bags, were retained.

The English schooner Lave had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was near by at the time she captured the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon heaved for the schooner, which hove to until they came up, and the captain, crew and passengers, about 40 in number, were then put on board the Lave, which was bound for this port. The Lave arrived here last evening. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

New York, July 12

The World prints the following extract, private, dated Lexington, Va., June 12: Yesterday we marched from Midway

here, being quickened as we advanced by the sound of Crook's guns engaged with Gen. McCausland, who held this place. They defended it with acrimony, burning the bridge, playing on the hills as we came up with shell, and bushwhacking us from every tree. This was madness on their part, as we had beaten them before being joined by Gen. Brook and Averill, and are now of course able to whip them twice over.

It seems, however, that McCausland is waiting for Breckinridge, who has been detailed with his Division from Lee's army to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg, which ever we strike for. It is supposed of the plan is to put the broken brigades of the plan under Imboden, Jenkins, Mudd wall Jackson, McCausland and Jones, allied together upon a division of Lee's veterans, and then to give us another trial for the Valley. This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight, but I have no idea in what direction. Our situation is pressing, but not critical. If Lee is not fully employed by Grant he can send down troops employed via Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us; but if Grant will hold all of Lee's force in Richmond, this column can make the Rebel Capital untenable within a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply.

St. Louis, July 12

Olive street Hotel, formerly Monroe House, kept by Backwell & Johnson was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Losses not yet ascertained.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jeffersonville City, unless with sufficient arms, ammunition and crew competent to defend her against guerrillas now swarming the counties along that stream.

BALTIMORE July 12—1 P. M.

Everything quiet around the city. Last night the Rebel forces passed through Towson town on the way to join their main force.

The Rebels had with them Gen. Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia Road on Monday. Only one bridge over Gunpowder River, on the Philadelphia Road, was burned.

Business is at a stand-still, and nearly all the outlets from the city are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—2 P. M.

The are now only two Government works working south of here. Rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 Rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington, but can't be traced to any definite source. Much excitement here. Business nearly suspended. A public meeting is now being held in Independence Square. Recruiting is very brisk and before to-night large numbers of men will be ready to leave for Washington and Baltimore.

While the nation is steeped to its very lips in blood, its Magistrate is retelling old jokes in the Presidential mansion, or else is on an electioneering tour among the people. Of the latter kind is his visit to Philadelphia, made on Thursday, and which, under the guise of sympathy for the purposes of the sanitary fair, was undertaken simply with a view of making a stump speech to Philadelphia with reference to the fall elections. Before his nomination, Mr. Lincoln did not visit sanitary fairs; since then, has suddenly grown to be wonderfully sympathetic with the works of charity.—Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. After the organization, Jos. E. McDonald was nominated for Governor, David Turpie for Lieutenant Governor and the balance of the State ticket including Judge of the Supreme Court, the present incumbents were nominated for re-election. The indication are that the platform will embrace a moderate war policy.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, June 12th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. E. Spilman, Mr. JOSIAH WILSON and Miss REBECCA CADY, all of this city.

DIED.

In Oxford, Ohio, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 6th, 1864, THOMAS PICKETT ORK, infant son of Geo. A. and Alice D. Ork, seven weeks, four days and seven hours old.

In St. Louis, on the 3rd instant, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Ely McCall, SARAH E., wife of CHARLES W. SPALDING.

Postponement of Sale.

THE Sale of the property, formerly known as the "ARKER HOUSE," in the City of Maysville, is postponed.

This valuable property fronts on Second (the most business Street in the City) 70 feet and extends back 165.

For a HOTEL, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, or "YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL," it is admirably adapted, having thirty odd rooms in it, besides the parlors; a large yard, good Cistern, a Well of most excellent Water and all other necessary conveniences.

Persons desiring to Rent or Purchase, will have it shown to them, upon application on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE (if sold) One Third Cash—the remainder in Six and Twelve months, with interest.

Immediate possession given to Tenant or Purchaser. JULIA OWENS.

Maysville, Ky., July 14th, 1864—tf

NEW BOOKS!

SEVEN Stories, by H. Marvel, \$1 75
Spike's Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile, 8 75
Life of Charles the Bold,—Kirk, 6 00
Nepenthe, 1 50
Cantonina, 1 50
Friends in Council, 2 00
Old Helmet, 1 50
Husks, 1 50
Haunted Heart—by Author of Lamplighter, 1 50
Darkness and Daylight, by author of Tempest and Sunshine, 1 50
Habits of Good Society, 75
Claudine, 75
Handbook of the New Testament—McWharton, 1 50
Self-Sacrifice, 1 50
Bishop Hopkins on Slavery, 1 50
History of President Lincoln's Administration,—by H. J. Raymond, 1 50
The Bridal Eve,—Southworth, 1 50
Family Pride,—by the author of Pique, 1 50
Woodburn,—by "Rosa," 1 50
From Cape Cod to Dixie,—by Mackie, 1 50
The above, with many other good books, received and for sale by

G. W. BLATTERMAN,

Second Street.

Orchardist Wanted!

I wish to secure the services of some good, sober and industrious man, who understands the Culture of Fruit Trees. I will give good wages to such a man. He must give good references. Or I will sell the portion of land set out in Fruit Trees, embracing about 35 acres.—Also, I will sell 10 acres of good pasture, on which is a never failing Spring. Any one wishing to purchase will call on me, at the residence of BENJ. KIRK.

July 14, 1864—tf

Special Notices.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 8d, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky.
Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky.
Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky.
Rev D P Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com.
Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat.
Geo. P. Doern, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.
Hughes & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Hart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.
Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.
Capt. S. E. Hildroth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson
Maj. L. T. Thusten, Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.
Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry.
George D. Prentice, Louisville Journal.
See advertisement in another column.
For sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODRICK, Maysville, Ky.

PIANOS!!

Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.
deed 17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 23 to 26c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 10@1 15;
Hait Bbls. \$1 15@1 20.
COFFEE—50 to 60.
WHEAT—Red \$1 70; White \$2 00.
FLOUR—Selling at from \$10 95@11 00.
Tobacco—Selling at \$1 75.
Crush Sugar, 33c.
Gross 33c.
Loaf " 33c.
Bacon—Sides 15; Hams 18; Shoulders 12 1/2c.
Lard—14 to 15c, per lb.
Hemp—\$1 85 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at \$1 75.
MACKEREL—Barrels 15; Half bbls. \$3.25
Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75.
SALT—75c. per bushel.
RICE—12 1/2c. @ 13c. per lb.
FEATHERS—60 cents per lb.
FLAX SEED—\$2 50 per bushel.
HEMP SEED—\$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
In LEAF TOBACCO,
Wool and Other Produce,
175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTS:
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, N. Y.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, N. Y.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co., N. Y.
Messrs. GORDON, McMillan & Co., Cleveland, O.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & Bro., Louisville, Ky.
May 5th, 1864—2mo.

ALEX. MADDOX,
OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION
Store, embracing two large and elegant
three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to
carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my
long established business of furnishing Families
in this and other parts of the State, and all
of them, most of the essential commodities con-
sumed in life, all which I am selling at the
most favorable rates for cash or such country
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the
past, and which has enabled me to offer greater
inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully
submit a continuance of their favors. Be-
low will be found advertisements of a few of my
pedalities; but it would take up a whole new
paper to enumerate all the commodities of
general necessity which I habitually keep on
hand. No one can examine my stock and go
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

M

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, - - JULY 14

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.

The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

FUN AHEAD.—There is to be a Grand Pic Nic, near Mayslick, next Saturday, in ABRAHAM JOHNSON'S Woods. A fine band of Music has been engaged, and good time is anticipated.

☞ We call the attention of our readers, to the postponement of the Sale of that desirable property, known as the "PARKER HOUSE," and the proposition to sell or rent the same.

DROWNED.—An interesting son of SAMUEL EASTON, aged Eight years, was drowned in the Ohio, last Monday, while bathing.

☞ Two new joint stock companies are advertised in Liverpool, to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in the summer, and to Portland in the winter. The capital of each is fixed at £1,000,000.

☞ The pirate Florida has been making sad havoc among the merchantmen and coasters off the Virginia Capes. The crews of four or five of the vessels destroyed have arrived at Philadelphia.

☞ The Great Eastern has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. will be stowed as fast as it is completed.

☞ The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend to them—thousands of fields left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them; this, too, at the very season when every working man in the State is required at home.

☞ Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the largest cattle and land owner in the United States. This year his stock consisted of 48,000, besides 9,000 calves. He lost 7,000 cattle last winter through want of food.

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and the man who lives upon others' means—are forever unhappy.

A pretty girl in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has brought grief to her father's heart by eloping with a gambler.

A machine in Bridgeport, Conn., makes a pair of ad's shoes in fifteen minutes.

"Brandy one dollar a drink"—is the placard in the window of a Broadway liquor saloon.

GOOD FOR A DUTCHMAN.—We do not mean the slightest disparagement of our German friends in using this frequent phrase, but it comes in *pat* with the following from the Peoria Staats Zeitung of the 26th ult:

A BAD PLACE TO NOMINATE A PRESIDENT.—Martin Van Buren was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Henry Clay was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Lewis Cass was nominated at Baltimore and defeated; Stephen Douglas was nominated at Baltimore and defeated; Abo Lincoln was again renominated at Baltimore, and we hope to God that he will be defeated too, and if he shall break his neck and legs all the people will say "Amen, Hallelujah!"

TRUE AS PREACHING.—A Republican exchange says the politicians are trying to defeat the people. That is true—the officers, contractors, plunderers and all the vast hordes of paid pimps and lick-spittles who upon the treasury of the Nation are trying to fasten Lincoln upon the country for another term of four years. The people, however, who love liberty and have to pay the money thus squandered by these unprincipled bloodsuckers, prefer a wise and Constitutional Administration of the Government, and will make their wishes known through the ballot-box at ensuing Presidential election.

☞ There are ninety millions of dollars due the soldiers, that the Printing Machine cannot print Greenbacks fast enough to meet the demand.

As afflictions and years may improve individuals, so battle fields and centuries may improve nations.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES. dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS.—Miss Mulock, says: "A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her *sine qua non* of domestic felicity that the men of the family should be absent at least six hours in the hours in the day." And truly a mistress of a family, however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge this as a great boon. A house where "papa" or "the boys" are always about, popping in and out at all hours, everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial to even feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence, of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible when the masculine half of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and orderly quietness until evening. Also, it is good for them as well as for us to have all the inevitable petty domestic bothers got over in their absence; to effect which ought to be one of the principal aims of the mistress of a family. Let them, if possible, return to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away, like the dust and cinders from the grate, which *en passant*, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable. It might be as well, too, if the master could contrive to leave the worldly mud of the day at the scraper outside the door.

August Election!

Our terms for announcing candidates under this head are *Three Dollars in advance.*

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

FOR JAILOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMONDS as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

"I've Come to Stay!"

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JERRY MCNEELY (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W.D. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

B. A. WALLINGFORD. W. A. P. LORRY.

Prospectus OF THE YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1610. The members of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education.

The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use of Maps and Globes, French and Italian Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping, French, German and Latin Languages, Music on the Harp, Piano Forte, Melodeon and Guitar; Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate supervision of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the Institution, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academic year, two examinations will take place; the first in January, and the second in June. At the close of the first a Semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her Studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their Studies, and their attention to the rules of the School. The Academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of July. It is divided into two Sessions. No vacation can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted sickness. A public distribution of Prizes is taken place at the close of the year, after the Second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, are admitted on presenting an authorized ticket at the door. As regards the exact observance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor in each class. To gain the gold Medal, the pupil must receive the crown and the first premium in the highest classes of the principal Studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by the annual vacation. In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts, and uncles; none others will be received unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning before midnight. Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, and unless particularly requested by the parents, it is preferred that they should visit only at the specified times. The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic Faith yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, with whom no influence is used to change their belief—but it is required for the maintenance of good order; that they assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Terms for Boarders.
Entrance Fee, \$5.00
Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, laundry charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$92.00
Externs or Day Scholars.
Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20.00
Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15.00
" " Primary, " " 10.00
Extra Charges.
For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session, \$10.00
Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20.00
" on Melodeon, " " 20.00
" on the Harp, " " 20.00
" on Guitar, " " 20.00
Use of Piano, &c., " " 5.00
Use of the Harp, " " 7.50
Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c. per Session, 10.00
Printing in Oil, per Session, 20.00
Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10.00
School books, &c., at Store prices.
Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table napkins, and six towels. If the washing is attended to at home, a deduction of \$10 will be made. The uniform in Winter will be Brown Merino dresses, and black aprons, in Summer blue lawn or muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white waist dress and veil and a sun bonnet. The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to designate some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters to be addressed to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directress of the Academy.
N. B. Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the names of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.
As the numbers of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make immediate application.—Recommendations required.
Maysville, Ky., July 14, 1864-1m

GEO. W. WROTON.
Homeopathic Physician,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Office at Mrs. WROTON'S. [mar.10]

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-coughs, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellowing Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellowing Cough Balsam. It can be had at any druggist's. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

French China, Glass and Queensware!
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,
R. ALBERT'S
Model China Store, 2d Street.
dec17

MACHINES!
MILLS! MILLS!! MILLS!!!
SUGAR CANE MILLS;
CIDER AND WINE MILLS.
THRESHING MACHINES;
GRAIN DRILLS;
CORN SHELLERS;
CUTTING BOXES;
For sale by J. H. BICHESON.
Maysville, July 14, 1864-5w

H. BERTRAM,
SECOND STREET,
Maysville, - - Kentucky,
TAKES great pleasure in informing the citizens of Maysville, and the public generally, that he is now occupying his
OLD PLACE OF BUSINESS,
On Second St., 2 doors west of Market.
The house has been remodeled throughout, at great expense, and is one of the
Handsomest Business Houses
in the city. He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and well assorted stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Gentlemen's and Youth's Boots & Shoes.
He is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. He has secured the services of
MR. J. W. WROTON,
Whose knowledge of the Boot and Shoe business is unsurpassed, and who will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.
Mr. BERTRAM returns his thanks to the public for their past patronage, and respectfully solicits the continuance of the same.
Maysville, Ky., June 2, 1864-2m

Tailoring and Renovating ESTABLISHMENT!!!
SECOND STREET, opposite City Hall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Maysville and vicinity that he is prepared to make up suits of any style and warrant them to give satisfaction.
I am prepared to RENOVATE CLOTHING and remove all kinds of Grease, Paint or Dirt, and restore the goods to its original gloss and beauty. Give me a call.
June 29, '64. CHRISTIAN ALTMAYER.

LOOK HERE!
THE NEW
Boot & Shoe Store!!
SECOND STREET,
(In the House formerly occupied CHAS. WHITE.)
MAYSVILLE, KY.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of the Citizens of Maysville and surrounding Counties.
We have a full assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Congress and Side Lace Gaiters. Lasting, Kid and Morocco Palmorals of the best quality and latest style.
Gent's Fine Boots, Balmorals, Congress Boots, Oxford Ties and Brogans of the latest style.
LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND WARRANTED.
We have also a good assortment of LEATHER AND FINDINGS which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Mr. CHAS. WHITE, will be ready to wait on his old friends and customers at all times.
B. A. WALLINGFORD & CO.
Maysville, Ky., June 16, 1864.

O. & B.
NEW CASH HARDWARE HOUSE!
SIGN OF BIG SAW.
FARMERS,
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE BEST ARTICLE OF
GRAIN SCYTHES,
GRASS SCYTHES,
BRIAR SCYTHES,
SCYTHES SNATHS,
GRAIN CRADLES.
HAY FORKS, &c., &c.,
Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY.
Maysville, June 30, 1864. Second Street.

O. & B.
LADIES,
YOU WILL FIND AT THE
HARDWARE HOUSE, 2d Street,
IVORY HANDLE KNIVES,
PLATED TABLE KNIVES,
PLATED DESSET KNIVES,
PLATED FORKS & SPOONS,
PLATED NAPKIN RINGS,
BUTTER KNIVES,
CALL BELLS & TABLE MATS,
Gutta Percha KNIVES & FORKS,
BREAD & FRUIT TRAYS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.
Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY.

OWENS & BARKLEY
HAVE IT!
THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!!!
LADIES,
If you wish to SAVE YOUR CARPETS and Sweep without Dust, buy one of the Great Carpet Sweepers of OWENS & BARKLEY.
LADIES!—After having used one of the Carpet Sweepers, you would not be without one. Call and see it.
OWENS & BARKLEY.

OWENS & BARKLEY
HAVE IT!
THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!!!
Maysville, July 7th, 1864.

RED CORNER

CLOTHING STORE!

Blum & Heckinger's

GREAT WESTERN

Emporium of Fashion

WE take pleasure in informing our Patrons and the public generally, that we have just received, and are continuing to receive, from New York, Baltimore and other Eastern Ports, a FULL, LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Of the very latest Eastern Styles.
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Promenade Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Of all styles and descriptions, all of which we will dispose of at the lowest Eastern prices.
We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION in the selection of Goods for our
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
And have purchased only the MOST CHOICE and FASHIONABLE kinds and Styles. Having made and EXTENSIVE ADDITION to this branch of our business, we have now the best FACILITIES to Manufacture to Order, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Our celebrated and experienced Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will superintend the getting up of all work in the Merchant Tailoring Line, by experienced workmen ONLY. The Stock consists of the finest
Foreign and Domestic Cloths;
French and English Cashmeres;
Silks, Satins & Cashmeres for Vestings.
Mr. YOUNG has also procured Genio's, C. Scott's, Glencross' & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

Our Stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Comprises all appertaining to a Gentleman's outfit, and is too numerous and varied to mention.

The Genuine Patent
FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,
Can be got at our Store.

FOR THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLE
HATS!
CALL AT THE RED CORNER.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Sacks,
Umbrellas, &c.,
Always on hand.

ALL PURCHASERS WHO WISH TO
SAVE MONEY!
AND GET THE
LATEST STYLES!
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE
TO CALL AT THE
RED CORNER STORE
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

FOR A FINE STYLISH
SPRING SUIT!
CALL AT
BLUM & HECKINGER'S
RED CORNER STORE!
Maysville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to
HATS AND CAPS
AND
Notions,
Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a
LARGE STOCK
Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

NEW CASH
HARDWARE HOUSE!
SIGN BIG SAW.
WE Take pleasure in announcing to our old friends and customers, that we have again opened a **HARDWARE HOUSE**, on Second Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. Lloyd, where we will be pleased to see any who may favor us with a call. We are now in receipt, and will continue to receive new additions to our Stock weekly. We purchase our goods direct from the AMERICAN MANUFACTURES and FOREIGN AGENTS for Cash, and propose to furnish goods at as low figures as can be bought in West.

We also continue the WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS and request Merchants to look through our Stock before buying elsewhere.
OWENS & BARKLEY.
Maysville, Ky.
SIGN BIG SAW.
BUILDING HARDWARE;
SADDLERY HARDWARE;
COACH HARDWARE;
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY;
TEA & BREAD TRAYS;
CARPENTERS TOOLS;
COOPEES TOOLS;
SHOVELS; SPADES & RAKES;
TRACE & OTHER CHAINS;
FAIRBANK SCALES to weigh 700 pounds to 6,000 pounds.
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
Maysville, Ky., March 3, 1864.

Books.
SATAN'S Devices and Believer's Victory, PARSONS, GOODWIN.
Natural History of Secession, PARSONS, GOODWIN.
Three months in the Southern States, Lt. Col. FREEMAN.
The Last Times, His Book.
Private Miles O'Reilly, S. W. LANDER.
Spectacles for Young Eyes, S. W. LANDER.
The Perry Boy and Financier—a life of Secretary CHASE.
ALSO: A new lot of WALL PAPER and OIL SHADES AT ROGERS' Bookstore. Maysville, Ky., May 26, 1864.

C. GALLER, C. NELSON,
Late of Mason Co., Ky. Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky.
T. A. MATTHEWS, of Maysville, Ky.

Merchants' Hotel,
(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE)
CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
Fifth street, near Main
CINCINNATI, O.
☞ This house having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open.
Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-5mo.

ESTABLISHED UNDER CITY ORDINANCE IN 1857.
WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors,
For the Inspection and Sale of
LEAF TOBACCO
14 WEST FRONT ST.
bet. Main & Walnut Streets,
near the Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Tobacco Sold at Auction or Privately, as Owners may desire.

AUCTIONS SALES:
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY.
☞ Storage to Shippers Three Months Free.
Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-5mo.
[Eagle copy 3 months and charge Bulletin.]

CLEAN YOUR TEETH!
WITH
Aromatic Tinct Myrrh!!
IT is excellent for hardening the gums, removing tartar, and imparting fragrance to the breath.
TRY IT ONCE
And we know you will continue its use. As prepared by us it is superior to all other washes for the teeth.
Prepared and Sold by
SEATON & BRODRICK.
June 2.

100,000 Shingles!
JUST Received and for sale by
ALEX. MADDOX,
Maysville, June 30, 1864. Wall Street.

H. A. CALVERT, (of Ky.)

CHAMBERS, STEVENS & CO.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS OF
DRY GOODS,
110 & 112 Pearl Street,
[April 7-8m] CINCINNATI, O.

W. W. LAMAR,
WITH
WM. K. BOAL,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 122
West Second Street, between Race & Elm Streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

Will attend to the Sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, and make immediate Returns. Orders for any description of Groceries promptly filled.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq., Gallipolis, O.
A. W. BARKER, Esq., Portsmouth, O.
HON. L. T. MOORE, Catlettsburg, Ky.
CAPT. W. HOFSTETTER, " "
JNO. N. RICHARDSON, Esq., " "
D. D. GRIER, Esq., " "
HUGH MEANS, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
WM. T. NICHOLS, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
WM. L. GRIER, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
RO. WERTS, Esq., Greenupburg, Ky.
E. J. HOCKADEY, Esq., " "
LOUIS D. ROSS, Esq., " "
CAPT. Z. SHIPLEY, Louisville, Ky.
HON. THOS. E. BRAMLEY, Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Will make liberal advance on Consignments of Produce. [mar. 8, 1864-6m]

M. THOMPSON,
Umbrella, Parasol,
AND
WALKING CANE
MANUFACTURER,
No. 167 Main Street, bet. 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, O.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to. [mar. 8, 1864-6m]

DUHME & CO.
S. W. Cor. 4th and Walnut Streets,
CINCINNATI, O.
Manufacturers,
Retail & Wholesale Dealers in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE.
They keep on hand a large stock of Cheap Watches, Jobbing Material, Spectacles, &c., for the Trade.
Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.
March 3, 1864-1y

STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
EVERY BODY IS BEING CURED OF THIS distressing disease by the use of
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
Read what those who have used it, say:
Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., were both cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they tried every thing but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.
Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
General Depot, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd & Court Sts., Maysville. [June 2, '64-1y]

BOOK & STATIONERY
HOUSE!
H. A. CALVERT, (of Ky.)

IK. MARVEL'S NEW BOOK.
SEVEN STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Farm at Edgewood," &c., &c. \$1.75.
A large supply of the above delightful tales received this day by Express. Mail orders shall receive prompt attention.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Maysville, May 29, 1864. Bookseller.

MAYSVILLE
SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
Third Street, between Sutton & Wall,
Opposite Chas. Parker's Lumber Yard.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF MOULD AND SUMMER CANDLES, CHANDLERY AND EANCY SOAPS constantly on hand.
☞ Agent for Staroh & Star Candles.
☞ Cash paid for Tallow and Soap Grease. Dec. 10
JAMES SMITH.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLOWING
COUGH BALSAM.
CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of
Strickland's Mellowing Cough Balsam
to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd & Court Streets, Maysville, Ky.
General Depot, No. 6 East 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. [June 2, 1864-1y]

THOMAS & DORSEY.
 Maysville, Ky., May 26th, 1864-2m
 [Eagle copy 2 months]